

REMARKS

The Office Action of May 18, 2004, rejected claims 1-10, 14-22 and 24-33 as being obvious from the disclosure of U.S. Patent 6,429,947 to Lavery in view of the disclosure of U.S. Patent 6,611,348 to Chase.

The Examiner holds the position that the above references disclose enabling members of the public to view over the Internet. In the case of Lavery, the Examiner points to the disclosure of making information available to system subscribers over the Internet. That limited group of people is not the general public. While the "system subscribers" of Lavery may be a species of the genus known as the "general public", the term "general public" in the present application cannot be properly interpreted as a restricted set of system subscribers meeting a specific criteria.

A similar situation applies to the Chase reference. The Office Action points to Fig. 2 of Chase, but Fig. 2 shows to use a private network. The citation to column 11, lines 24-44 refer to "a client" and not to the general public. The Examiner points to columns 16-20 as illustrating data availability over the Internet, but the permitted users must first meet a profile such as pointed out at column 15, line 54 and column 16, line 27.

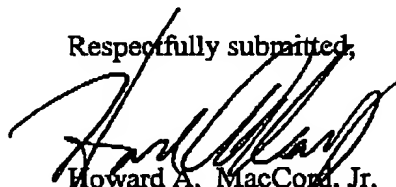
Private activities often occur over public networks. In other words, private entities can and often do privately communicate over public networks such as the Internet. A significant reason for using the Internet for private communications as opposed to a private network is financial. In most cases, it is less expensive to use the Internet versus a private network.

In column 5, lines 9-10, Chase says that a public network is a network of subscribers and non-subscribers. In an exemplary embodiment set forth by Chase, the public network is the Internet. The central service facility described by Chase is connected to the Internet via a firewall through which only subscribers are allowed access to a cached copy of their archived files. As a result of the firewall used by Chase, members of the general public are excluded from the publishing and printing services described by Chase. In contrast, the services of the present invention are available to the general public -- there is no firewall to exclude them. Therefore, Chase cannot be properly combined with Lavery to suggest that the present invention is obvious in view of these references.

The Examiner also holds the position that Chase teaches an RGB printer. However, column 7, line 52 of Chase teaches a black and white laser printer, item number 340 in the drawings. Moreover, column 7, line 54 describes a color proofer item number 330 in the drawings. Color proofer 340 is not an RGB printer. Instead Chase describes the color proofer as being a 4-color machine (i.e. CMYK, rather than RGB). Furthermore, column 11, lines 60-63 of Chase mentions that a printing facility receives digital RGB images, but fails to suggest printing the RGB images on an RGB printer. Unlike the present invention, Chase supports converting the RGB images to CMYK color space for printing on a CMYK printer.

For the above reasons it is believed that this application is now in condition for allowance and same is earnestly solicited. Should the Examiner have any further small matters requiring resolution, he is encouraged to telephone the undersigned for expeditious handling.

Respectfully submitted,



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